## **Auditing Procedures Report**

Issued under P.A. 2 of 1968, as amended.

Local Government Type [ ] City [ ] Township [ X ] Village [ ] Ot	hor	Local Government Name		County	
[ ] City [ ] Township [ X ] Village [ ] Other		Village of Three Oaks	Berrien		
Audit Date	Opinio	on Date	Date Accountant Report Submitted to State:		
2/28/05	2/19/	05	1/30/06		

We have audited the financial statements of this local unit of government and rendered an opinion on financial statements prepared in accordance with the Statements of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) and the *Uniform Reporting Format for Financial Statements for Counties and Local Units of Government in Michigan* by the Michigan Department of Treasury.

#### We affirm that:

- 1. We have complied with the Bulletin for the Audits of Local Units of Government in Michigan as revised.
- 2. We are certified public accountants registered to practice in Michigan.

We further affirm the following. "Yes" responses have been disclosed in the financial statements, including the notes, or in the report of comments and recommendations

You must check the applicable box for each item below.

[ ]	Yes	[X]	No	1.	Certain component units/funds/agencies of the local unit are excluded from the financial statements.
[ ]	Yes	[X]	No	2.	There are accumulated deficits in one or more of this unit's unreserved fund balances/retained earnings (P.A. 275 of 1980).
[X]	Yes	[ ]	No	3.	There are instances of non-compliance with the Uniform Accounting and Budgeting Act (P.A. 2 of 1968, as amended).
[ ]	Yes	[X]	No	4.	The local unit has violated the conditions of either an order issued under the Municipal Finance Act or its requirements, or an order issued under the Emergency Municipal Loan Act.
[ ]	Yes	[X]	No	5.	The local unit holds deposits/investments which do not comply with statutory requirements. (P.A. 20 of 1943, as amended [MCL 129.91], or P.A. 55 of 1982, as amended [MCL 38.1132]).
[ ]	Yes	[X]	No	6.	The local unit has been delinquent in distributing tax revenues that were collected for another taxing unit.
[]	Yes	[X]	No	7.	The local unit has violated the Constitutional requirement (Article 9, Section 24) to fund current year earned pension benefits (normal costs) in the current year. If the plan is more than 100% funded and the overfunding credits are more than the normal cost requirement, no contributions are due (paid during the year).
[ ]	Yes	[X]	No	8.	The local unit uses credit cards and has not adopted an applicable policy as required by P.A. 266 of 1995 (MCL 129.241).
[]	Yes	[X]	No	9.	The local unit has not adopted an investment policy as required by P.A. 196 of 1997 (MCL 129.95).

We have enclosed the following:	Enclosed	Forwarded	Required
The letter of comments and recommendations.	Х		
Reports on individual federal financial assistance programs (program audits).			X
Single Audit Reports (ASLGU).			X

To Bo

Not

Certified Public Accountant (Firm Nam	e)			
REHMANN ROBSON	GERALD J. DESLOOVER, CPA			
Street Address		City	State	Zip
5800 GRATIOT, PO BOX 202	5	SAGINAW	MI	48605
Accountant Signature	// 1		Date	
Kehm	ann Johann		1/30/06	

## **Village of Three Oaks**

Berrien County, Michigan

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended February 28, 2005



## **VILLAGE OF THREE OAKS, MICHIGAN**For the Fiscal Year Ended February 28, 2005

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#### **INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

December 19, 2005

Members of the Village Council Village of Three Oaks Three Oaks, Michigan

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the *Village of Three Oaks, Michigan*, as of and for the year ended February 28, 2005, which collectively comprise the Village's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Village's management. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

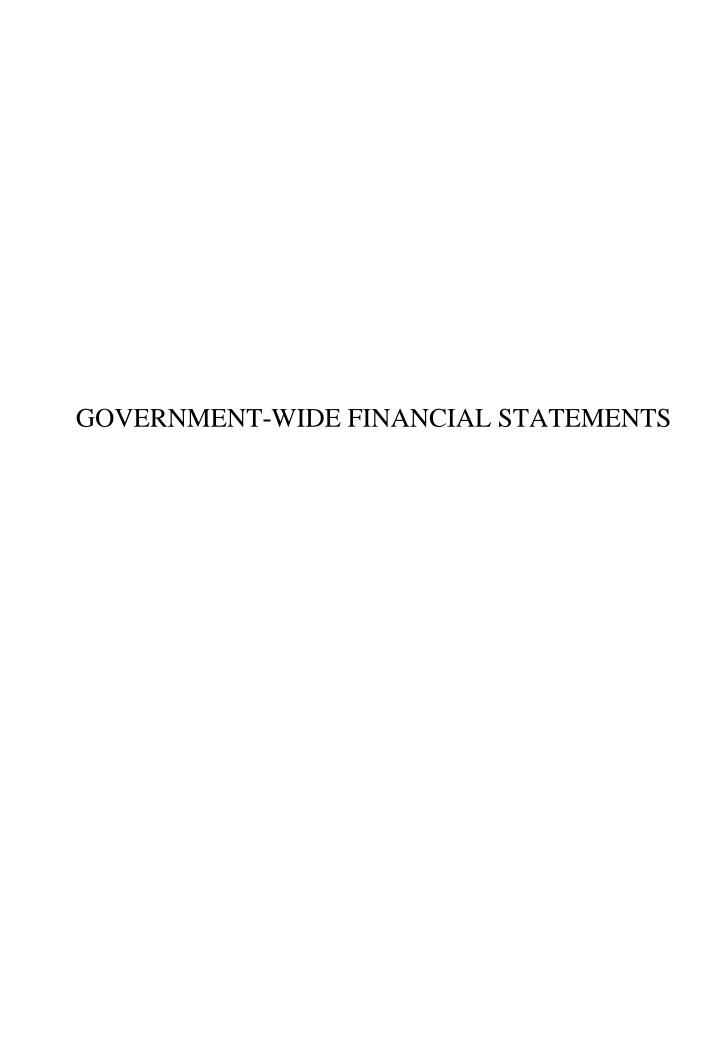
In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, the discretely presented component unit, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of the Village of Three Oaks, Michigan, as of February 28, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof, and the budgetary comparisons for the general fund, for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The Village has elected not to present Management's Discussion and Analysis as required supplementary information. The GASB has determined that such information is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements.

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collective comprise the Village's basic financial statements. The supplementary information listed in the table of contents is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements of the Village of Three Oaks. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly presented in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Rehmann Lohan





## Statement of Net Assets February 28, 2005

	Primary Government							
	Governmental		<b>Business-type</b>				Component	
	A	ctivities	A	ctivities		Total	<u>Unit</u>	
Assets	ф	240.020	ф	260.202	ф	(10.000	ф	00.700
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	249,929	\$	369,293	\$	619,222	\$	83,732
Receivables		118,182		88,746		206,928		52,614
Internal balances		33,151		(33,151)		-		-
Other assets		42,003		4,534		46,537		-
Capital assets not being depreciated		-		54,517		54,517		-
Capital assets being depreciated, net		471,103		6,387,265		6,858,368		
Total assets		914,368		6,871,204		7,785,572		136,346
Liabilities		15.510		15.015		<1.00 <b>.</b>		7 <b>. 2</b> . 7
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		15,740		46,245		61,985		56,250
Long-term liabilities:								
Due within one year		19,709		127,000		146,709		20,000
Due in more than one year				3,779,000		3,779,000		20,000
Total liabilities		35,449		3,952,245		3,987,694		96,250
Net Assets								
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt		451,394		2,535,782		2,987,176		-
Restricted for:								
Streets and highways		43,029		-		43,029		-
Unrestricted		384,496		383,177		767,673		40,096
Total net assets	\$	878,919	\$	2,918,959	\$	3,797,878	\$	40,096

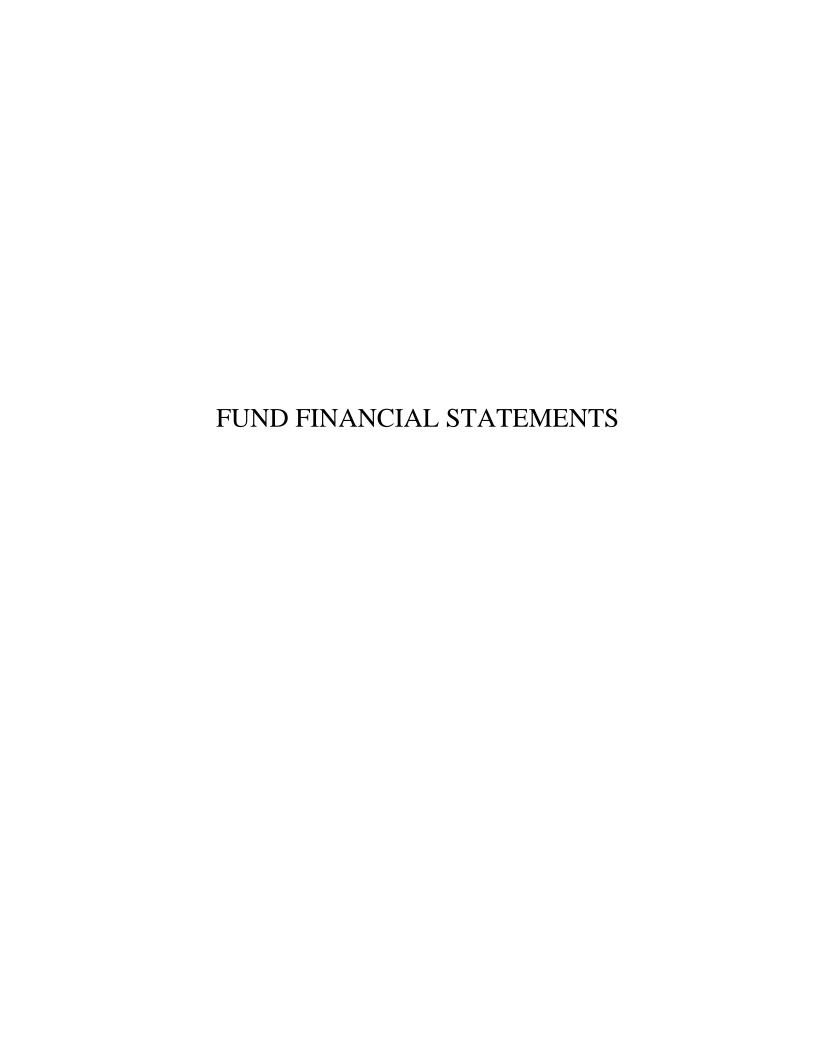
## Statement of Activities For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

				I						
				Charges	$\mathbf{G}_{1}$	perating rants and	Gra	apital nts and		t (Expense)
Functions / Programs	<u></u>	Expenses	for	r Services	Cor	ntributions	Conti	ributions		Revenue
Primary government										
Governmental activities:										
Legislative	\$	9,300	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	(9,300)
General government		139,181		2		-		-		(139,179)
Public safety		290,467		68,804		-		-		(221,663)
Public works		440,827		80,763		122,842		106		(237,116)
Planning and economic development		11,408		-		-		-		(11,408)
Parks and recreation		24,225		1,750		-		-		(22,475)
Interest on long-term debt		1,273		_		-		-		(1,273)
Total governmental activities		916,681		151,319		122,842		106		(642,414)
Business-type activities:										
Sewer		395,495		346,862		10,786		-		(37,847)
Water		313,083		222,480		4,215		-		(86,388)
Total business-type activities		708,578		569,342		15,001		-		(124,235)
Total primary government	\$	1,625,259	\$	720,661	\$	137,843	\$	106	\$	(766,649)
Component unit					_				_	
Downtown Development Authority	\$	88,400	\$	-	\$	42,008	\$		\$	(46,392)

continued...

## Statement of Activities (Concluded) For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

	 Pr	imar	y Governme	ent			
	vernmental Activities		siness-type Activities		Total	Component Unit	
Changes in net assets							
Net (expense) revenue	\$ (642,414)	\$	(124,235)	\$	(766,649)	\$	(46,392)
General revenues:							
Property taxes	386,998		-		386,998		74,564
State-shared revenues	194,430		-		194,430		_
Grants and contributions not							
restricted to particular programs	32,619		-		32,619		-
Unrestricted interest income	2,357		-		2,357		-
Transfers - internal activities	 (11,685)		11,685				
Total general revenues and transfers	 604,719		11,685		616,404		74,564
Change in net assets	(37,695)		(112,550)		(150,245)		28,172
Net assets, beginning of year	916,614		3,031,509		3,948,123		11,924
Net assets, end of year	\$ 878,919	\$	2,918,959	\$	3,797,878	\$	40,096



## Balance Sheet Governmental Funds February 28, 2005

 General Other Governmental Governmental Funds		Governmental		Total ernmental Funds
\$ 239,931	\$	9,998	\$	249,929
4,663		-		4,663
1		-		1
35,115		23,583		58,698
38,021		14,372		52,393
54,820		-		54,820
 42,003				42,003
\$ 414,554	\$	47,953	\$	462,507
\$ 14,183	\$	-	\$	14,183
		54		1,173
 14,372		4,870		19,242
29,674		4,924		34,598
42,003		-		42,003
342,877		-		342,877
 		43,029		43,029
 384,880		43,029		427,909
\$ 414.554	\$	47.953	\$	462,507
\$	\$ 239,931 4,663 1 35,115 38,021 54,820 42,003 \$ 414,554 \$ 14,183 1,119 14,372 29,674 42,003 342,877	\$ 239,931 \$ 4,663 1 35,115 38,021 54,820 42,003 \$ 414,554 \$ \$ \$ 14,183 \$ 1,119 14,372 29,674 42,003 342,877	General         Governmental Funds           \$ 239,931         \$ 9,998           4,663         -           1         -           35,115         23,583           38,021         14,372           54,820         -           42,003         -           \$ 414,554         \$ 47,953           \$ 14,183         \$ -           1,119         54           14,372         4,870           29,674         4,924           42,003         -           342,877         -           -         43,029           384,880         43,029	General         Governmental Funds         Governmental Funds           \$ 239,931         \$ 9,998         \$ 4,663           1         -         35,115         23,583           38,021         14,372         -           54,820         -         -           42,003         -         -           \$ 414,554         \$ 47,953         \$           \$ 14,183         \$ -         \$           1,119         54         4,870           29,674         4,924           42,003         -           342,877         -           -         43,029           384,880         43,029

## Reconciliation of Fund Balances on the Balance Sheet for Governmental Funds to Net Assets of Governmental Activities on the Statement of Net Assets February 28, 2005

Fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ 427,909
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement of net assets are different because:	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Add - capital assets being depreciated	1,140,153
Deduct - accumulated depreciation	(669,050)
Certain liabilities, such as bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds.	
Deduct - bonds payable	(19,709)
Deduct - accrued interest on bonds payable	 (384)
Net assets of governmental activities	\$ 878,919

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

## For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

		Govern		Other ernmental	Total Governments		
Darramass	_	General		Funds		Funds	
Revenues  Proporty toyog	\$	296 009	\$		\$	386,998	
Property taxes  Special assessments	Ф	386,998 106	Ф	-	Ф	380,998 106	
Special assessments				-			
Licenses and permits		106,982		122 500		106,982	
Intergovernmental		194,430		122,590		317,020	
Police charges		50,851		-		50,851	
Parks revenue		1,750		-		1,750	
Interest revenue		2,357		252		2,609	
Other revenues		24,355				24,355	
Total revenues		767,829		122,842		890,671	
Expenditures							
Current:							
Legislative		9,300		-		9,300	
General government		130,259		-		130,259	
Public safety		280,879		-		280,879	
Public works		288,707		131,006		419,713	
Planning and economic development		6,575		-		6,575	
Parks and recreation		12,838		-		12,838	
Debt service:							
Principal		18,906		-		18,906	
Interest and fiscal charges		1,641		_		1,641	
Capital outlay		42,804				42,804	
Total expenditures		791,909		131,006		922,915	
Revenues over (under) expenditures		(24,080)		(8,164)		(32,244)	
Other financing sources (uses)							
Transfers in		-		20,794		20,794	
Transfers out		(11,685)		(20,794)		(32,479)	
Total other financing sources (uses)		(11,685)				(11,685)	
Net changes in fund balances		(35,765)		(8,164)		(43,929)	
Fund balances, beginning of year		420,645		51,193		471,838	
Fund balances, end of year	\$	384,880	\$	43,029	\$	427,909	

# Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$ (43,929)
Amounts reported for <i>governmental activities</i> in the statement of activities are different because:	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense.	
Add - capital outlay	43,708
Deduct - depreciation expense	(56,748)
Bond proceeds provide current financial resources to governmental funds in the period issued, but issuing bonds increases long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets. Repayment of bond principal is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net assets.	
Add - principal payments on long-term liabilities	18,906
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in the funds.	
Add - decrease in accrued interest payable on bonds	 368
Change in net assets of governmental activities	\$ (37,695)

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual General Fund

## For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

	Original/ Final Budget	Actual	Actual Over (Under) Final Budget
Revenues			
Property taxes	\$ 419,000	\$ 386,998	\$ (32,002)
Special assessments	-	106	106
Licenses and permits	85,300	106,982	21,682
Intergovernmental	200,000	194,430	(5,570)
Police charges	48,000	50,851	2,851
Parks revenue	-	1,750	1,750
Interest revenue	5,500	2,357	(3,143)
Other revenues	71,000	24,355	(46,645)
Total revenues	828,800	767,829	(60,971)
Expenditures			
Legislative	9,300	9,300	
General government:			
Clerk	45,000	40,924	(4,076)
Elections	2,700	1,302	(1,398)
Treasurer	9,000	8,002	(998)
Other	120,050	80,031	(40,019)
Total general government	176,750	130,259	(46,491)
Public safety:			
Police	191,249	225,687	34,438
Fire	_	45,356	45,356
Building Inspection	13,950	9,836	(4,114)
Total public safety	205,199	280,879	75,680
Public works:			
Streets	294,550	288,707	(5,843)

continued...

## Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance - Budget and Actual (Concluded) General Fund

## For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

	Original/ Final Budget	Actual	Actual Over (Under) Final Budget
<b>Expenditures (Concluded)</b>			
Planning and economic development:			
Planning	\$ 7,000	\$ 2,993	\$ (4,007)
Economic development	9,500	3,582	(5,918)
Total planning and economic development	16,500	6,575	(9,925)
Parks and recreation	27,000	12,838	(14,162)
Debt service:			
Principal	-	18,906	18,906
Interest and fiscal charges		1,641	1,641
Total debt service		20,547	20,547
Capital outlay	55,500	42,804	(12,696)
Total expenditures	784,799	791,909	7,110
Revenues over (under) expenditures	44,001	(24,080)	(68,081)
Other financing sources (uses)			
Transfers out	(15,000)	(11,685)	3,315
Net changes in fund balance	29,001	(35,765)	(64,766)
Fund balance, beginning of year	420,645	420,645	
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 449,646	\$ 384,880	\$ (64,766)

## Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds February 28, 2005

	Business-type	e Activities - Ente	erprise Funds
	Sewer	Water	Total
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 201,464	\$ 167,829	\$ 369,293
Accounts receivable	48,708	39,898	88,606
Accrued interest receivable	-	140	140
Due from other funds	-	908	908
Inventory, at cost	3,255	1,279	4,534
Total current assets	253,427	210,054	463,481
Noncurrent assets:			
Capital assets not being depreciated	30,017	24,500	54,517
Capital assets being depreciated, net	5,579,101	808,164	6,387,265
Total noncurrent assets	5,609,118	832,664	6,441,782
Total assets	5,862,545	1,042,718	6,905,263
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Accrued liabilities	127	240	367
Due to other funds	18,837	15,222	34,059
Accrued interest payable	37,492	8,386	45,878
Current portion of long-term debt	102,000	25,000	127,000
Total current liabilities	158,456	48,848	207,304
Long-term debt, net of current portion	3,004,000	775,000	3,779,000
Total liabilities	3,162,456	823,848	3,986,304
Net Assets			
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	2,503,118	32,664	2,535,782
Unrestricted	196,971	186,206	383,177
Total net assets	\$ 2,700,089	\$ 218,870	\$ 2,918,959

## Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

**Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds** Sewer Water **Total Operating revenues** Charges for services \$ 222,480 569,342 346,862 **Operating expenses** Operation and maintenance 112,112 221,152 333,264 Depreciation 183,120 41,151 224,271 Total operating expenses 295,232 262,303 557,535 Operating income (loss) (39,823)51,630 11,807 **Non-operating revenues (expenses)** 10,786 Investment income 1,829 12,615 Interest expense (100,263)(50,780)(151,043)Other non-operating revenue 2,386 2,386 Total non-operating revenues (expenses) (89,477)(46,565)(136,042)Income (loss) before transfers (37,847)(86,388)(124,235)Transfers in 11,685 11,685 Change in net assets (26,162)(86,388)(112,550)Net assets, beginning of year 2,726,251 305,258 3,031,509 Net assets, end of year \$ 2,700,089 218,870 \$ 2,918,959

# Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

	<b>Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds</b>					
	Sewer	Water	<b>Total</b>			
Cash flows from operating activities						
Cash received from customers	\$ 342,419	\$ 211,005	\$ 553,424			
Cash payments to employees	(26,106)	(82,393)	(108,499)			
Cash payments to suppliers for goods and services	(80,395)	(139,803)	(220,198)			
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	235,918	(11,191)	224,727			
Cash flows from non-capital financing activities						
Transfers in from other funds	11,685	-	11,685			
Other receipts		2,386	2,386			
Net cash provided by non-capital financing activities	11,685	2,386	14,071			
Cash flows from capital and related financing activities						
Purchase of capital assets	(6,950)	-	(6,950)			
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	5,036	-	5,036			
Bond principal payments	(97,000)	(25,000)	(122,000)			
Bond interest payments	(100,263)	(50,780)	(151,043)			
Net cash (used) by capital and related						
financing activities	(199,177)	(75,780)	(274,957)			
Cash flows from investing activities						
Investment income	10,786	1,829	12,615			
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	59,212	(82,756)	(23,544)			
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	142,252	250,585	392,837			
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 201,464	\$ 167,829	\$ 369,293			

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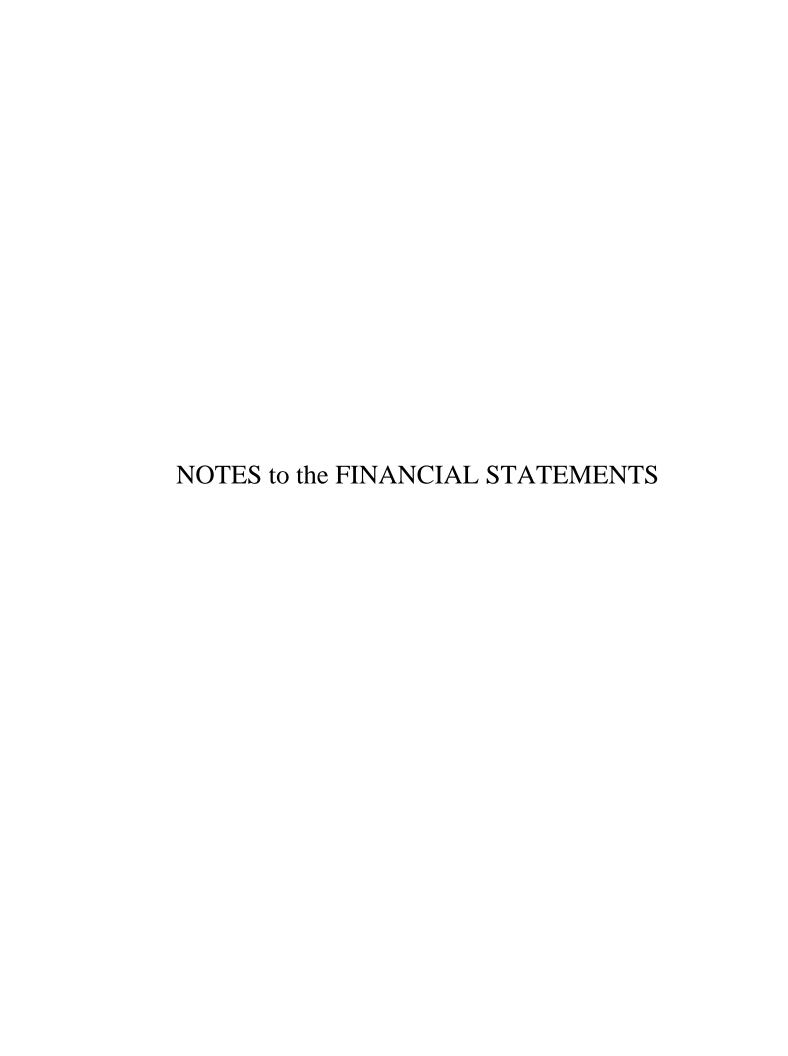
## Statement of Cash Flows (Concluded) Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

**Business-type Activities - Enterprise Funds** 

		tiplices type		.,,,,,,,	P	-
		Sewer		Water		Total
Reconciliation of operating income (loss) to net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	51,630	\$	(39,823)	\$	11 907
Operating income (loss) Adjustments to reconcile operating income (loss)	Ф	31,030	Ф	(39,823)	Ф	11,807
to net cash provided by operating activities:  Depreciation		183,120		41,151		224,271
Changes in assets and liabilities:		,		,		,
Accounts receivable		(4,443)		(11,475)		(15,918)
Accounts payable		(754)		(5,348)		(6,102)
Accrued liabilities		127		240		367
Due to other funds		7,304		4,300		11,604
Accrued interest payable		(1,066)		(236)		(1,302)
Net cash provided (used) by operating activities	\$	235,918	\$	(11,191)	\$	224,727

# Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets Fiduciary Fund February 28, 2005

		Tax Collections Agency Fund
Assets Cash and cash equivalents		<u>S</u> 1
Liabilities  Due to other governments	9	S 1



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#### **Notes to the Financial Statements**

## For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

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D	CTAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS
<b>D</b> )	CTAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS
	ETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS  Deposits and Investments
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A. B.	ETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS  Deposits and Investments
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A. B. C. D.	Deposits and Investments Receivables Capital Assets Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities
A. B. C. D. E.	Deposits and Investments Receivables Capital Assets Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers
A.B. C.D. E. F. G.	Deposits and Investments Receivables Capital Assets Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers Long-term Debt
A. B. C. D. E. F. G.	Deposits and Investments Receivables Capital Assets Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers Long-term Debt Segment InformationEnterprise Funds
A. B. C. D. E. F. G.	Deposits and Investments Receivables Capital Assets Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities Interfund Receivables, Payables and Transfers Long-term Debt Segment InformationEnterprise Funds

#### **Notes To Financial Statements**

#### I. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### A. Reporting Entity

In accordance with the provisions of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board's Statement No. 14, *The Financial Reporting Entity*, these financial statements present the government and its component unit, an entity for which the government is considered to be financially accountable. The discretely presented component unit is reported in a separate column in the government-wide financial statements to emphasize it is legally separate from the government. The discretely presented component unit has a February 28 year end.

**Discretely Presented Component Unit (Downtown Development Authority)** - The Downtown Development Authority was created as a tax-increment financing district to correct and prevent deterioration in the downtown district, encourage historical preservation and to promote economic growth within the downtown district. The Authority is governed by a five member board, selected by the Village Council. Furthermore, the Authority's budget is subject to approval by the Village Council.

#### B. Government-wide and fund financial statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the nonfiduciary activities of the primary government and its component unit. For the most part, the effect of interfund activity has been removed from these statements. *Governmental activities*, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from *business-type activities*, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support. Likewise, the primary government is reported separately from the legally separate component unit for which the primary government is financially accountable.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. *Direct expenses* are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. *Program revenues* include (1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and (2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported instead as *general revenues*.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds and proprietary funds. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

#### **Notes To Financial Statements**

#### C. Measurement focus, basis of accounting, and financial statement presentation

The government-wide financial statements are reported using the *economic resources* measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund financial statements. Agency funds also use the accrual basis of accounting but do not have a measurement focus. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenue as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the *current financial resources measurement* focus and the *modified accrual basis of accounting*. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be *available* when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the government considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period, or within one year for expenditure-driven grants. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, franchise taxes, licenses, and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. Intergovernmental revenues are accrued when earned. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the government.

The Village reports the following major governmental funds:

The *general fund* is the Village's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The Village reports the following major proprietary funds:

The sewer fund accounts for the activities of the Village's sewer system.

The water fund accounts for the activities of the Village's water distribution and treatment system.

#### **Notes To Financial Statements**

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the *option* of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Village has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

Proprietary funds distinguish *operating* revenues and expenses from *non-operating* items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. The enterprise funds also recognize as operating revenues the portion of tap fees intended to recover the cost of connecting new customers to the water and sewer system. Operating expenses for enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

#### D. Assets, liabilities and equity

#### 1. Deposits and investments

The Village's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

State statutes authorizes the Village to deposit in the accounts of federally insured banks, credit unions and savings and loan associations and to invest in obligations of the U.S. Treasury, certain commercial paper, repurchase agreements, bankers acceptances, and mutual funds composed of otherwise legal investments. The Village's investment policy allows for all of these types of investments.

#### 2. Interfund receivables and payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as either "due to/from other funds" (i.e., the current portion of interfund loans) or "advances to/from other funds" (i.e., the non-current portion of interfund loans). All other outstanding balances between funds are reported as "due to/from other funds." Any residual balances outstanding between the governmental activities and business-type activities are reported in the government-wide financial statements as "internal balances."

#### **Notes To Financial Statements**

#### 3. Inventories and Prepaid Items

All inventories are valued at cost using the first-in/first-out (FIFO) method.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both government-wide and fund financial statements.

#### 4. Capital assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items constructed or acquired after 1980), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities columns in the government-wide financial statements. Capital assets are defined by the government as assets with an initial, individual cost of more than \$5,000 and an estimated useful life in excess of two years. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair value at the date of donation.

The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized.

Major outlays for capital assets and improvements are capitalized as projects are constructed. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities, if any, is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed. No such interest expense was incurred during the current fiscal year.

Capital assets of the primary government are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

<u>Assets</u>	<b>Years</b>
Land improvements	30-40
Buildings and improvements	15-40
Furniture and Equipment	5-15
Vehicles	5-10
Water and Sewer Systems	20-50

#### 5. Compensated absences

Village employees are not permitted to accumulate sick or vacation days to be carried over from year to year. Accordingly, no liability for compensated absences is recorded in these financial statements.

#### **Notes To Financial Statements**

#### 6. Long-term obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums and discounts, as well as issuance costs, are deferred and amortized over the life of the bonds using the effective interest method. Bonds payable are reported net of the applicable bond premium or discount. Bond issuance costs are reported as deferred charges and amortized over the term of the related debt.

In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources. Premiums received on debt issuances are reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

#### 7. Fund equity

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are not available for appropriation or are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose. Designations of fund balance represent tentative management plans that are subject to change. There were no designations at year end.

#### II. STEWARDSHIP, COMPLIANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

#### A. Budgetary information

Annual budgets are adopted on a basis consistent with generally accepted accounting principles for the general and special revenue funds. All annual appropriations lapse at fiscal year end.

The appropriated budget is prepared by fund and function. The legal level of budgetary control is the functional level. Transfers of appropriations between functions require the approval of the Village Council. There were no amendments made to the budget during the current fiscal year.

#### **Notes To Financial Statements**

#### **B.** Excess of expenditures over appropriations

For the year ended February 28, 2005, expenditures exceeded appropriations as follows:

	0	riginal/ Final			Over
	Budget		 Actual	Budget	
Public safety	\$	205,199	\$ 280,879	\$	75,680
Debt service		-	20,547		20,547

#### III. DETAILED NOTES ON ALL FUNDS

#### A. Deposits and investments

Following is a reconciliation of deposit and investment balances as of February 28, 2005:

Statement of Net Assets Cash and cash equivalents:		
Governmental activities	\$	249,929
Business-type activities		369,293
Component unit		83,732
<b>Statement of Fiduciary Net Assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents:		
Agency funds		1
Total	<u>\$</u>	702,955
<b>Deposits and investments</b> Bank deposits:		
Checking/savings accounts	\$	629,180
Certificates of deposit (due within one year)		73,575
Cash on hand		200

#### Deposit and investment risk

Interest Rate Risk. State law limits the allowable investments and the maturities of some of the allowable investments as identified in list of authorized investments in the accounting policies. The Village's investment policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on investment maturities as a means of managing its exposure to fair value losses arising from increasing interest rates. All of the Village's deposits with fixed maturity dates (certificates of deposit) were due within one year.

#### **Notes To Financial Statements**

Credit Risk. State law limits investments to specific government securities, certificates of deposits and bank accounts with qualified financial institutions, commercial paper with specific maximum maturities and ratings when purchased, bankers acceptances of specific financial institutions, qualified mutual funds and qualified external investment pools as identified in the list of authorized investments in the accounting policies. The Village's investment policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on investment credit risk. At year end, the Village had no investments, and was therefore not exposed to credit risk.

Custodial Credit Risk – Deposits. Custodial credit risk is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the Village's deposits may not be returned. State law does not require and the Village does not have a policy for deposit custodial credit risk. As of year end, \$399,259 of the Village's bank balance of \$689,232 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Concentration of Credit Risk. State law limits allowable investments but does not limit concentration of credit risk as identified in the list of authorized investments in the accounting policies. The Village's investment policy does not have specific limits in excess of state law on concentration of credit risk. At year end, the Village had no investments, and was therefore not exposed to concentration risk.

#### B. Receivables

Receivables as of year end are comprised of the following:

	G	overnmental <u>Activities</u>	В	usiness-type <u>Activities</u>	(	Component <u>Unit</u>
Taxes receivable	\$	4,663	\$		\$	52,614
Accounts receivable		1		88,606		-
Due from other governments		58,698		-		-
Interest receivable		-		140		-
Due from component unit	_	54,820	_		_	
Total	\$	118,182	<u>\$</u>	88,746	<u>\$</u>	52,614

#### **Notes To Financial Statements**

## C. Capital assets

Capital assets activity for the year ended February 28, 2005 was as follows:

	_	inning lance	Ad	ditions	Dispos	als		Ending Balance
Governmental activities								
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Land improvements	\$	47,086	\$	-	\$	-	\$	47,086
Buildings and improvements		397,261		-		-		397,261
Furniture and equipment	4	492,812		-		-		492,812
Vehicles		159,286		43,708		-		202,994
Total capital assets being depreciated	1,	096,445		43,708		-		1,140,153
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Land improvements		(5,463)		(1,233)		-		(6,696)
Buildings and improvements	(	100,247)		(16,951)		-		(117,198)
Furniture and equipment	(.	361,209)		(26,420)		-		(387,629)
Vehicles	(	145,383)		(12,144)		-		(157,527)
Total accumulated depreciation	(	612,302)		(56,748)		-		(669,050)
Total capital assets being depreciated, net		484,143		(13,040)		-		471,103
Capital assets, net	\$ 4	484,143	\$	(13,040)	\$		\$	471,103
	Begi	inning						Ending
	Ba	lance	Ad	ditions	Dispos	als		Balance
Business-type activities	Ba	lance	Ad	ditions	Dispos	als		_
Business-type activities Capital assets, not being depreciated:	<u>Bal</u>	lance	Ad	ditions	Dispos	als		_
· -		<b>54,517</b>	Ad \$	ditions -	Dispos \$	als -		_
Capital assets, not being depreciated:				ditions -		als -	<u> </u>	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:  Land	\$			6,950		als 	<u> </u>	Balance
Capital assets, not being depreciated:  Land  Capital assets, being depreciated:	\$	54,517		-		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	<b>3alance</b> 54,517
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment	\$ 8,	54,517 205,246		-			<u> </u>	54,517 212,196
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment Infrastructure	\$ 8,	54,517 205,246 525,349		6,950		- - - -	<u> </u>	54,517 212,196 8,525,349
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land  Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment Infrastructure Total capital assets being depreciated	\$ 	54,517 205,246 525,349		6,950			<u> </u>	54,517 212,196 8,525,349
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land  Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment Infrastructure Total capital assets being depreciated  Less accumulated depreciation for:	\$ 8, 8,	54,517 205,246 525,349 730,595	\$	6,950 - 6,950			\$	54,517 212,196 8,525,349 8,737,545
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land  Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment Infrastructure Total capital assets being depreciated  Less accumulated depreciation for: Equipment	\$ 8, 8, ( (1,	54,517 205,246 525,349 730,595	\$	6,950 - 6,950 (16,723)			\$	54,517 212,196 8,525,349 8,737,545 (148,294)
Capital assets, not being depreciated: Land  Capital assets, being depreciated: Equipment Infrastructure Total capital assets being depreciated  Less accumulated depreciation for: Equipment Infrastructure	\$	54,517 205,246 525,349 730,595 131,571) 994,438)	\$	6,950 - 6,950 (16,723) (207,548)			\$	54,517  212,196 8,525,349 8,737,545  (148,294) (2,201,986)

#### **Notes To Financial Statements**

Depreciation expense was charged to functions/programs of the primary government as follows:

Governmental Activities:		
General government	\$	9,826
Public safety		9,588
Public works		21,114
Economic development		4,833
Parks		11,387
Total depreciation expense –		
governmental activities	<u>\$</u>	56,748
<b>Business-type Activities:</b>		
Sewer	\$	183,120
Water		41,151
Total depreciation expense –		
business-type activities	<u>\$</u>	224,271

### D. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Payables as of year end are comprised of the following:

		ernmental <u>ctivities</u>	iness-type ctivities	Component <u>Unit</u>		
Accounts payable	\$	14,183	\$ -	\$	-	
Accrued liabilities		1,173	367		-	
Accrued interest payable		384	45,878		1,430	
Due to primary government			 		54,820	
Total	<u>\$</u>	15,740	\$ 46,245	\$	56,250	

#### **Notes To Financial Statements**

#### E. Interfund receivables, payables and transfers

The composition of interfund balances as of February 28, 2005, is as follows:

					Ι	Due From		
	(	General	N	onmajor				
		Fund	Gov	ernmental		Sewer	Water	Total
Due to:								
General Fund	\$	-	\$	4,870	\$	17,929	\$ 15,222	\$ 38,021
Nonmajor governmental		14,372		-		-	-	14,372
Water		-		-		908	-	908
	\$	14,372	\$	4,870	\$	18,837	\$ 15,222	\$ 53,301

These balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods and services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occur, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting system, and (3) payments between funds are made.

For the year ended February 28, 2005, interfund transfers consisted of the following:

	Transfer From							
	General		N	onmajor				
		Fund	Gov	ernmental		Total		
Transfer to:								
Nonmajor governmental	\$	-	\$	20,794	\$	20,794		
Sewer		11,685		-		11,685		
	-							
	\$	11,685	\$	20,794	\$	32,479		

Transfers are used to: (1) move revenues from the fund that is required to collect them to the fund that is required or allowed to expend them; (2) move receipts restricted to or allowed for debt service from the funds collecting the receipts to the debt service fund as debt service payments become due; and (3) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

#### F. Long-term debt

Long-term debt at February 28, 2005, is comprised of the following.

#### **Governmental activities**

2003 International Model 7400 Dump Truck installment purchase contract, due in annual installments of \$20,547, including interest at 4.25%, through 2006.

#### **Notes To Financial Statements**

	inning lance	Additions		Rec	ductions	Ending Balance	e within ne year
Governmental activities 2003 International Model 7400 Dump Truck							
installment purchase contract	\$ 38,615	\$	_	\$	18,906	\$ 19,709	\$ 19,709

The annual requirements to service governmental activities obligations, as of February 28, 2005, are as follows:

Year Ended		Gov	ærn	mental Activ	ities		
February 28	P	Principal Interest			Total		
2006	\$	19,709	\$	838	\$	20,547	

#### **Business-type activities**

2001 Sanitary Sewer Clean Water Program Loan (through the Michigan Municipal Bond Authority), maturing serially through 2023 in annual amounts ranging from \$85,000-\$135,000, plus interest at 2.5%.

2001 Sanitary Sewer System Revenue Bonds, maturing serially through 2042 in annual amounts ranging from \$12,000-\$63,000, plus interest at 4.5%.

1978 Water Supply System Revenue Bonds, maturing serially through 2016 in annual amounts of \$15,000, plus interest at 5.0%.

1992 Water Treatment Plant, maturing serially through 2032 in annual amounts ranging from \$10,000-\$50,000, plus interest at 6.625%.

	В	Seginning						Ending	Du	e within
	Balance		Additions		Reductions			Balance	one year	
Business-type activities										
2001 Sanitary Sewer Clean Water Program Loan	\$	2,070,000	\$	-	\$	85,000	\$	1,985,000	\$	90,000
2001 Sanitary Sewer System Revenue Bonds		1,133,000		-		12,000		1,121,000		12,000
1978 Water Supply System Revenue Bonds		180,000		-		15,000		165,000		15,000
1992 Water Treatment Plant		645,000		-		10,000		635,000		10,000
		4,028,000		-		122,000		3,906,000		127,000
Less: amount available to draw		(5,036)		5,036		-				-
Total business-type activities	\$	4,022,964	\$	5,036	\$	122,000	\$	3,906,000	\$	127,000

#### **Notes To Financial Statements**

The annual requirements to service business-type activities debt obligations as of February 28, 2005, are as follows:

Year											
Ended	<b>Business-Type Activities</b>										
February 28		Principal		Interest		Total					
_						_					
2006	\$	127,000	\$	148,288	\$	275,288					
2007		128,000		144,063		272,063					
2008		133,000		139,753		272,753					
2009		134,000		135,358		269,358					
2010		140,000		130,855		270,855					
2011-2015		753,000		581,415		1,334,415					
2016-2020		810,000		450,197		1,260,197					
2021-2025		660,000		313,372		973,372					
2026-2030		352,000		212,554		564,554					
2031-2035		297,000		113,649		410,649					
2036-2040		252,000		56,385		308,385					
2041		120,000		5,535		125,535					
	\$	3,906,000	\$	2,431,422	\$	6,337,422					

#### **Component unit**

Street Beautification Project limited tax general obligation bonds, maturing serially through 2007 in annual amounts of \$20,000, plus interest ranging from 7.10% - 7.15%.

	Begin	ning						Ending	Due	within
	Balance		Additions		Reductions		Balance		one year	
Component Unit										
Street Beautification Project LTGO Bonds	\$	60,000	\$	-	\$	20,000	\$	40,000	\$	20,000

The annual requirements to service component unit debt obligations as of February 28, 2005, are as follows:

Year Ended			Co	mponent Unit	
February 28	P	rincipal		Interest	Total
2006	\$	20,000	\$	2,860	\$ 22,860
2007		20,000		1,430	21,430
	\$	40,000	\$	4,290	\$ 44,290

### **VILLAGE OF THREE OAKS**

#### **Notes To Financial Statements**

### G. Segment information-enterprise funds

The government issued revenue bonds to finance certain improvements to its water and sewer systems. Because the Sewer Fund and the Water Fund are each reported as major funds in the fund financial statements and account entirely for a specific segment, disclosures are not required herein.

#### IV. OTHER INFORMATION

#### A. Risk management

The Village is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. During the year ended February 28, 2005, the Village carried commercial insurance to cover all risks of losses. The Village has had no settled claims resulting from these risks that exceeded its commercial coverage in any of the past three fiscal years.

#### **B.** Property taxes

Village property tax revenues are recognized as revenues in the fiscal year levied to the extent that they are measurable and available. The Village bills and collects its own property taxes. Property taxes attach as an enforceable lien on property as of December 31. Village taxes are levied the following July 1 and are payable without penalty through September 15, at which time uncollected real property taxes are turned over to the County for reimbursement from their revolving tax fund. The Village continues to collect delinquent personal property taxes.

The State taxable value of all real and personal property on which Village tax levies were based for the year ended February 28, 2005, was \$29,533,073 and the millage rate was 13.7596 mills for general operations.

### C. State Construction Code Act Compliance

Public Act 245 of 1999 amended the State Construction Act to require Michigan municipal governments to establish fees which bear a reasonable relationship to the cost of operating their building departments. The Village's fee structure is not intended to fully recover its costs, and accordingly, the operations of the Village's building department are accounted for in the General Fund.

# **VILLAGE OF THREE OAKS**

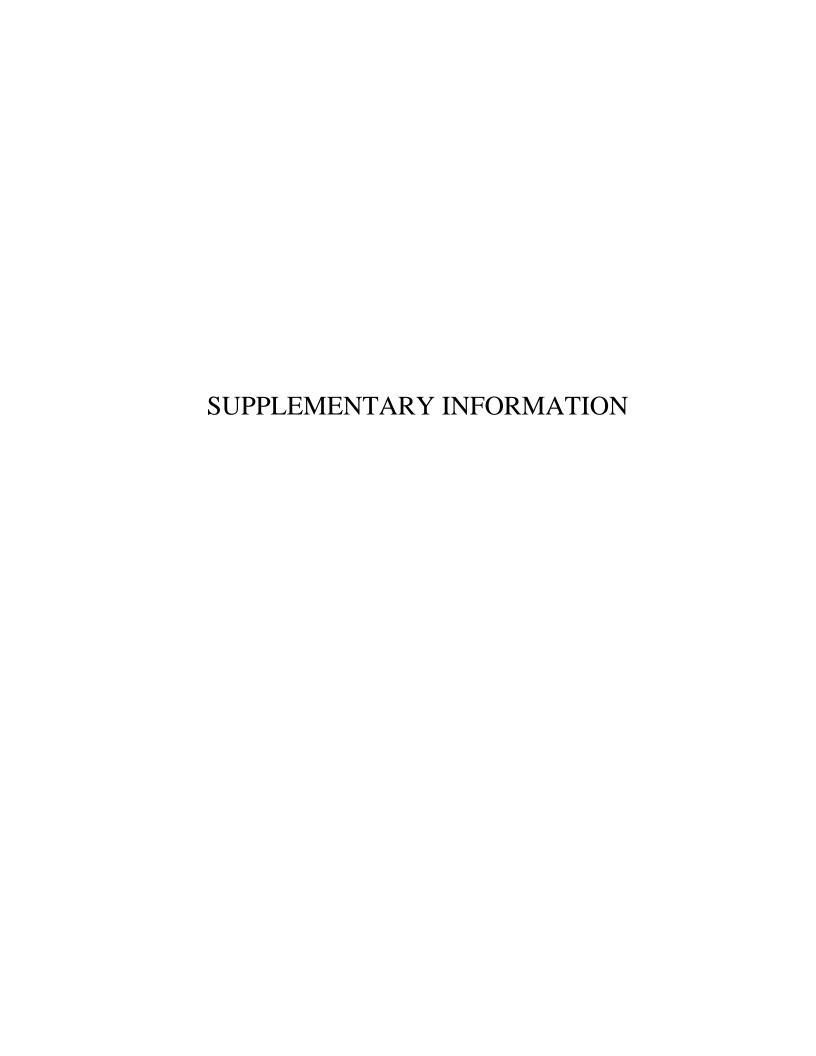
### **Notes To Financial Statements**

For the year ended February 28, 2005, the Village's revenue and expenditures related to its building department were as follows:

Revenue	
Building permits	\$ 6,895
Electrical permits	3,819
Mechanical permits	2,098
	\$ 12,812
Expenditures	
Building inspection	\$ 9,836

No reservation of fund balance was required as of February 28, 2005, due to the cumulative deficiency of revenue over expenditures from past fiscal years.

\* \* \* \* \* \*



# Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds February 28, 2005

	\$	Special Rev	Total Nonmajor			
	Major Street			Local Street	Gov	ernmental Funds
<u>ASSETS</u>						
Cash and cash equivalents  Due from other governments	\$	8,020 17,202	\$	1,978 6,381	\$	9,998 23,583
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	25,222	\$	22,731	\$	47,953
LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES						
Liabilities Accured liabilities	\$	38	\$	16	\$	54
Due to other funds	<b></b>	4,870	<b>—</b>	-	<b></b>	4,870
Total liabilities		4,908		16		4,924
Fund Balances						
Unreserved, undesignated		20,314		22,715		43,029
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES	\$	25,222	\$	22,731	\$	47,953

# Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance Nonmajor Governmental Funds For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

	Special Revenue Funds Major Local				Total Nonmajor Governmental		
	 Street		Street	Funds			
Revenues							
Intergovernmental	\$ 85,502	\$	37,088	\$	122,590		
Interest revenue	 123	-	129		252		
Total revenues	85,625		37,217		122,842		
Expenditures							
Public works	 64,063		66,943		131,006		
Revenues over (under) expenditures	 21,562		(29,726)		(8,164)		
Other financing sources (uses)							
Transfers in	-		20,794		20,794		
Transfers out	 (20,794)				(20,794)		
Total other financing sources (uses)	 (20,794)		20,794				
Net changes in fund balances	768		(8,932)		(8,164)		
Fund balances, beginning of year	 19,546		31,647		51,193		
Fund balances, end of year	\$ 20,314	\$	22,715	\$	43,029		

# Statement of Net Assets and Governmental Funds Balance Sheet Downtown Development Authority Component Unit February 28, 2005

	Se	Debt ervice Yund	Capital Projects Fund	 Total	Ad	justments_	tement of et Assets
Assets							
Cash and cash equivalents Taxes receivable	\$	424	\$ 83,308 52,614	\$ 83,732 52,614	\$	- -	\$ 83,732 52,614
Total assets	\$	424	\$ 135,922	\$ 136,346			136,346
Liabilities							
Accrued interest payable	\$	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$	1,430	\$ 1,430
Due to primary government		-	54,820	54,820		-	54,820
Long-term liabilities:  Due within one year		_	_	_		20,000	20,000
Due in more than one year						20,000	20,000
Total liabilities		-	54,820	54,820		41,430	96,250
Fund balances							
Unreserved, undesignated		424	81,102	81,526		(81,526)	
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$	424	\$ 135,922	\$ 136,346			
Net assets, unrestricted					\$	40,096	\$ 40,096

# **Statement of Activities and**

# ${\bf Governmental}\ {\bf Fund}\ {\bf Revenues}, {\bf Expenditures}$

# and Changes in Fund Balance

# Downtown Development Authority Component Unit For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

	Debt Service Fund	Capital Projects Fund	Total Adjustments		Statement of Activities	
Expenditures/expenses						
Downtown development	\$ -	\$ 5,066	\$ 5,066	\$ 80,174	\$ 85,240	
Debt service:						
Principal	20,000	-	20,000	(20,000)	-	
Interest and fiscal charges	2,140	1,730	3,870	(710)	3,160	
Capital outlay		80,174	80,174	(80,174)		
Total expenditures/expenses	22,140	86,970	109,110	(20,710)	88,400	
General revenues						
Property taxes	-	74,564	74,564	-	74,564	
Intergovernmental	-	41,314	41,314	-	41,314	
Investment earnings	3	591	594	-	594	
Other		100	100		100	
Total general revenues	3	116,569	116,572		116,572	
Excess of general revenues over						
(under) expenditures/expenses	(22,137)	29,599	7,462	20,710	28,172	
Other financing sources (uses)						
Transfers in	22,140	_	22,140	(22,140)	-	
Transfers out		(22,140)	(22,140)	22,140		
Total other financing sources (uses)	22,140	(22,140)				
Net changes in fund balances	3	7,459	7,462	(7,462)	-	
Change in net assets	-	-	-	28,172	28,172	
Fund balance/net assets						
Beginning of year	421	73,643	74,064	(62,140)	11,924	
End of year	\$ 424	\$ 81,102	\$ 81,526	\$ (41,430)	\$ 40,096	



December 19, 2005

Members of the Village Council Village of Three Oaks Three Oaks, Michigan

We have audited the financial statements of the Village of Three Oaks for the year ended February 28, 2005, and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2005. Professional standards require that we provide you with the following information related to our audit.

## Our Responsibility Under Auditing Standards Generally Accepted in the United States of America

As stated in our engagement letter dated July 14, 2005, our responsibility, as described by professional standards, is to plan and perform our audit to obtain reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatement and are fairly presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Because an audit is designed to provide reasonable, but not absolute assurance and because we did not perform a detailed examination of all transactions, there is a risk that material misstatements may exist and not be detected by us.

As part of our audit, we considered the internal control of the Village of Three Oaks. Such considerations were solely for the purpose of determining our audit procedures and not to provide any assurance concerning such internal control.

#### **Significant Accounting Policies**

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. In accordance with the terms of our engagement letter, we advised management about the appropriateness of accounting policies and their application. The significant accounting policies used by the Village of Three Oaks are described in Note 1 to the financial statements.

We noted no transactions entered into by the Village of Three Oaks during the year that were both significant and unusual, and of which, under professional standards, we are required to inform you, or transactions for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus.

#### **Accounting Estimates**

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimates affecting the financial statements were:

• Management's estimate of the useful lives of depreciable capital assets in the government-wide and enterprise fund financial statements is based on the length of time it is believed that those assets will provide some economic benefit in the future. We evaluated the key factors and assumptions used to develop the useful lives of those assets in determining that it is reasonable in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

### **Audit Adjustments**

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define an audit adjustment as a proposed correction of the financial statements that, in our judgment, may not have been detected except through our auditing procedures. An audit adjustment may or may not indicate matters that could have a significant effect on the Village of Three Oaks's financial reporting process (that is, cause future financial statements to be materially misstated). As described in the accompanying memorandum, we proposed numerous material adjusting journal entries, which in our judgment, had a significant effect on the Village of Three Oaks's financial reporting process.

## **Disagreements with Management**

For purposes of this letter, professional standards define a disagreement with management as a matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, concerning a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

#### **Consultations with Other Independent Accountants**

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the governmental unit's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts. To our knowledge, there were no such consultations with other accountants.

### **Issues Discussed Prior to Retention of Independent Auditors**

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the Village's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

## **Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit**

We encountered no difficulties in dealing with management in performing our audit.

This letter and the accompanying memorandum are intended for the use of the Village Council, management, and federal awarding agencies and pass-through entities and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Very truly yours,

Rehmann Loham

## Village of Three Oaks

#### **Comments and Recommendations**

### For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

During our audit we became aware of certain issues regarding internal control and financial reporting. This memorandum summarizes our comments and suggestions regarding these matters. This memorandum does not affect our report dated December 19, 2005 on the financial statements of the Village of Three Oaks.

### Condition of Financial Records and Preparation for the Audit

As the Board is well aware, this was a somewhat unusual audit. In the past two years, the Village has undergone significant changes in personnel and financial processes. Added to those changes was the fact that the Village's February 29, 2004 audit, which had been completed and submitted to the State, was determined to be invalid due to licensing problems with the Village's prior auditor. Accordingly, in mid-2005, we were engaged to perform an audit of the Village's records for both February 28, 2005 and February 28, 2005. These audits, which began in July 2005, required several months to complete, and were finalized in December 2005.

Through our initial conversations with the Village in arranging for these services, management indicated that it was aware that the Village's financial records had not been properly maintained in an auditable condition, and would likely require significant adjustments in connection with the annual audit. To this end, we provided management with a comprehensive list of schedules, workpapers, and similar supporting documentation required to facilitate an audit of the Village's records. After a significant delay in obtaining requested records from the Village's prior auditor, management worked diligently to provide as much of the information needed for the audit and to prepare as many of the required schedules as possible. When this process was complete, management requested that we assist in identifying and correcting the remaining issues.

Accordingly, we invested a significant amount of time reviewing the Village's unadjusted financial records, and proposing adjusting journal entries for management's review and approval. While we were very careful not to violate either of the two over-arching principles of independence for governmental audits (auditors should not make management decisions or audit their own work), we are nevertheless concerned by the extent of adjustments required to the transactions made throughout the year ended February 28, 2005. Ideally, the Village's accounting systems and internal controls should be so designed as to allow management to properly maintain and reconcile its financially records internally, so that the annual audit is limited to simply testing and verifying the ending balances, not assisting in determining them.

Given the unusual timing of the 2004 and 2005 audits, we anticipate that some reduced amount of accounting assistance will be required in connection with the 2006 audit. Once that process is completed (something we would recommend the Village work to do rapidly) the Village will have a "clean starting point" as of February 28, 2006. We recommend that management then make maintaining the Village's books in a complete and accurate manner one of its top priorities for the new fiscal year. We would be pleased to provide any training, technical assistance, or interim financial reviews requested by the Village to ensure that the 2007 fiscal year and year-end audit run much more smoothly.

# Village of Three Oaks

#### **Comments and Recommendations**

### For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

### **Accounting Software**

The Village currently uses "QuickBooks", a small business accounting software package, to account for its financial operations. QuickBooks is not a governmental fund accounting package, and as such, is not well suited to the needs of governments. While it is technically possible to fully comply with governmental generally accepted accounting principles, state statutes, and other regulatory requirements using such a system, it requires a significant amount of manual intervention on the part of management to do so.

We recommend that management consider the possibility of upgrading its financial management system to a software package designed specifically for the governmental market. This would significantly enhance the Village's ability to properly account for its operations and to comply with relevant regulations. We would be pleased to assist the Village in this process, if desired.

#### **Accounting Policies and Procedures**

The Village does not currently have an up-to-date comprehensive set of accounting policies and procedures. In addition to being a well accepted "best practice" of local governments, certain policies are statutorily required by the State of Michigan. We recommend that the Village formally adopt and/or update policies related to cash receipts, disbursements, and depositories, investments, utility billings, payroll and personnel issues, capital assets, budgeting, and other important financial matters.

These policies should establish the required paper trail and evidence of approval (e.g., check request forms, deposit tickets, posting reports, etc.) for all key financial transactions. In addition to creating sound internal controls to safeguard the Village's assets, these policies will also serve as a guide to management in the daily conduct of the Village's financial operations, and to the auditors when testing for compliance with internal policies.

#### **Internal Controls – Segregation of Duties**

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and the safeguarding of the Village's assets. In establishing appropriate internal controls, careful consideration must be given to the cost of a particular control and the related benefits to be received. Accordingly, management must make the difficult decision of what degree of risk it is willing to accept, given the government's unique circumstances.

As is the case with many organizations of similar size, the Village lacks a sufficient number of accounting personnel in order to ensure a complete segregation of duties within its accounting function. Ideally, no single individual should ever be able to authorize a transaction, record the transaction in the accounting records, and maintain custody of the assets resulting from the transaction. Effectively, proper segregation of duties is intended to prevent an individual from committing an act of fraud or abuse and being able to conceal it.

## Village of Three Oaks

#### **Comments and Recommendations**

### For the Year Ended February 28, 2005

Events of recent years have given rise to a heightened awareness of the risks of fraud and abuse, especially in the governmental environment, where public accountability is at its highest. The purpose of internal controls is to provide reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition, and that transactions are properly authorized and recorded. Any limitations on the effectiveness of a government's internal controls carries with it a greater risk of fraud and abuse.

As stated previously, the establishing and maintaining of internal controls is the responsibility of management. As the Village's independent external auditors, we are specifically banned by professional standards from performing any management functions. In other words, the annual audit is <u>not</u> a part of the Village's internal control structure, and cannot not be relied upon as part of *management's* systems to deter or detect fraud and abuse.

While there are, of course, no easy answers to the challenge of balancing the costs and benefits of internal controls and the segregation of duties, we would nevertheless encourage management to actively seek ways to further strengthen its internal control structure by requiring as much independent review, reconciliation, and approval of accounting functions by qualified members of management as possible.

#### **Assistance Provided During the Audit**

Despite the difficulties encountered in connection with this year's audit, we would like to extend our sincere thanks to the Village's management for the courteous and professional manner in which they dealt with our audit team. We understand that most of these problems predate existing staff and that the audit was a challenging process for all involved. Management's support and patience throughout our testing was greatly appreciated.

\* \* \* \* \*